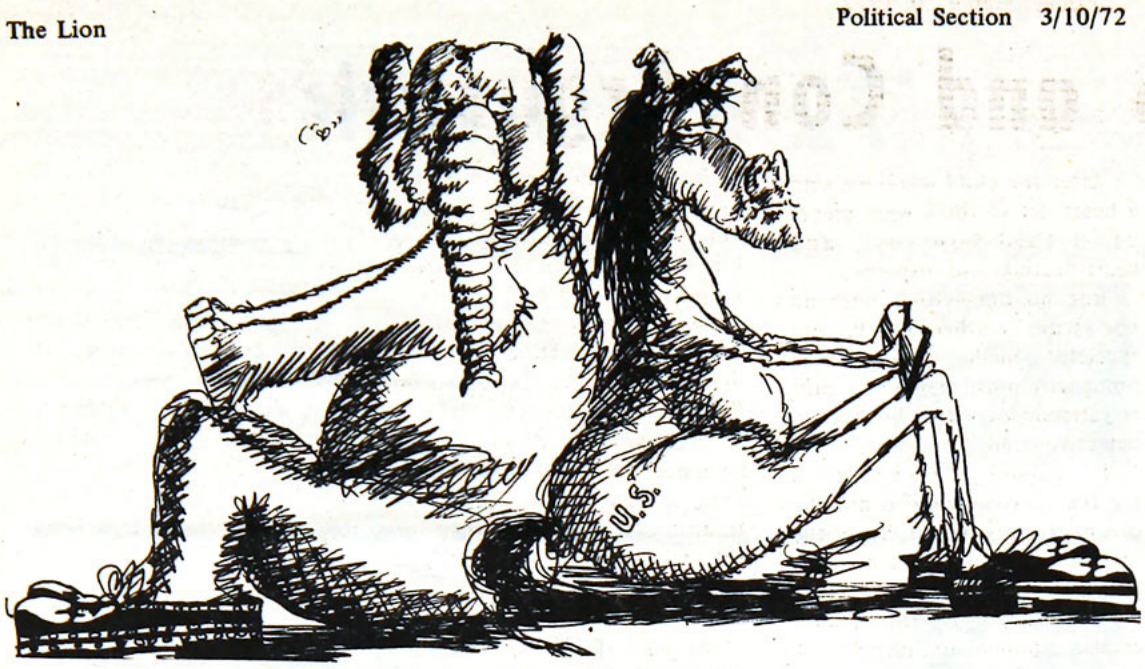


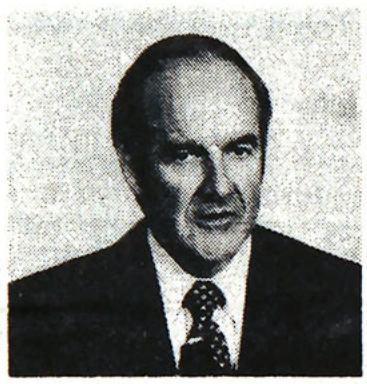
George S. McGovern

"Prairie Preacher"

In representing the voters of South Dakota for the past fifteen years, Senator George McGovern has been an outspoken member of concerned Americans in the controversial issues of the day. These issues involve the economy, environment, social reform, foreign policy, defense policy, and a revision of the out-dated practices which typifies the conduct of present administration.

In dealing with the economy, it was in 1963 that he proposed a national program for economical conversion, shifting the economy from one of military production to that of civilian production. At an AFL-CIO convention, Senator McGovern stated, "I don't believe that a job for every man or woman in this country is not a myth. If I were President, I would set as the first order of business the creation of a decent job for every American."

Another of McGovern's top policies involves a new set of priorities for the re-allocation of funds. McGovern is in a stupor over the present system of priorities. He wishes to out-weigh the defense budget by allocating additional funds to programs which deal with the needs of todays Americans. Other areas which he feels need further allocation of funds include education, environment, civil rights, labor, and the advancement of the Indian Economic development.



GEORGE McGOVERN

Some other legislative renovations McGovern proposes include: a deeper investigation into the legalization of marijuana, a declaration of general amnesty for those young men who have chosen to go to jail or other steps to avoid participation of this unjust and immoral war." And also the initiation of the present Day Draft System and the abolition of a all volenteer army.

These are just briefly McGovern's ideas and more so his beliefs, yet without your vote his beliefs cannot become realities.

White House Race

The present front runner in the Florida Democratic Presidential Preference Primary according to most polls is Governor George Corley Wallace of Alabama. Governor Wallace is without a doubt one of the most conservative statesmen on the United States political spectrum today.

GEORGE C. WALLACE
. . . Governor of Alabama.

Governor Wallace is hitting hard on several of the main issues that confront the American people. He is a staunch advocate of local control of public education and believes that busing to achieve a racial balance in schools is an atrocity to be reckoned with. Also he has taken a firm stand in favor of prayer and Bible reading in public schools.

The Governor believes that the average citizen should be relieved of so much of the tax burden by taxing the large multi-billion dollar foundations that have promoted so many of the disorders around the nation. At present these foundations are exempted from taxation.

Mr. Wallace has been the champion of the rank and file of labor and has received many campaign contributions from local labor union members.

On foreign policy Wallace is for a strong defense (buildings of the ABM and Nuclear Submarine fleet) and believes that in talks with the major communist governments the United States must be strong. At the same time he is against committing United States troops to any no-win war.

Concerning the United Nations he believes that if we are to remain in that organization we must not pay any more than our share. He also opposes giving United States aid to any Communist government.

Reference material for this section came from such reliable sources as: Newsweek, St. Pete Times, Tampa Tribune, Savannah Morning News, College Press Service, et. al.

Shirley Chisholm is 5 feet, 3, 100 pounds black and a woman. You could say she has everything going against her. Well not everything.

Chisholm has fought and scrapped for everything she has gotten, and she hasn't sold herself.

"The only reason other candidates for the Democratic nomination aren't taking me seriously is because I haven't the money," she recently stated. "They figure they can sit back and take it easy. "A lot of people have sat back and taken it easy, and here I am.

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

She is the first black woman ever to be elected to Congress. Her candidacy, she said is a formidable challenge because of who I am; I am a woman and I am black."

(Continued on page 6b)

Republicans

The Champ

Richard M. Nixon, 37th president of the United States, is one of the most moderate presidents to occupy the White House.

Basing his political philosophy as a "middle-of-the-road" conservative, President Nixon has, of course, irritated some of the "old Guard" conservative Republicans such as Representative John Ashbrook of Ohio who is trying to rally the G.O.P.'s conservative wing against what he sees as Nixons drift to the left, and Representative Paul N. McCloskey Jr. of California who says that Nixon has not would down the war fast enough.

Elected to the presidency in 1968 with 43 per cent of the vote in a three way race, Nixon inherited an unpopular war, soaring inflation and racial unrest. For the first time in 100 years, a first term president faced an opposition congress.

Instead of thorough changes he took the "middle-of-the-road" approach to our country's problems, winding down the war through phasing-out the troop withdrawals, a moderate welfare reform program with a family assistance plan, based on a guaranteed income, which Republican conservatives denounce as socialistic concept that cannot be tolerated. They also consider this to be a sell out to the Rockefeller eastern liberal establishment of the Republican Party.

PRES. RICHARD M. NIXON

In his dealings with the economy, President Nixon has borrowed a lot from the left. Treasury secretary, John Connally reported last year that President Nixon (1) would not

(Continued on page 7b)

The Challengers

Months ago, when McCloskey announced his intention to enter the Republican primaries, he gave as his justification the preservation of liberal elements within the Republican Party. Since that time, and as a result of many leftward maneuvers by the Republican President, including the new economic controls; the guaranteed annual income and other welfare state proposals; and the last straw - the new relationship with totalitarian Red China; conservative Republicans started their own movement to preserve what they thought to be vital to the Party and to the Nation.

REP. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

The conservatives, led by the "Manhattan Twelve", felt that Nixon's serenading of liberals was intolerable, considering that conservatives did so much to assist his '68 election. To voice their protest against Nixon's "socialistic tendencies", the idea was advanced to enter a conservative alternative in the Republican primaries, with the

(Continued on page 7b)

Straight forwardly speaking, it is considered near-political suicide to run against an incumbent president of your own party. This is precisely what Republican Congressman Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey Jr. has done in the 1972 election year.

Running against fellow Californian and fellow Republican Richard M. Nixon, McCloskey will attempt to enter numerous primaries in a effort to gather convention delegates before the Republican Convention at San Deigo on August 10.

The bright young crew-cut liberal challenge is decidedly an under dog figure since entering the New Hampshire primary race three months ago. The long time military hard liner until 1966, Pete is laughed off as a challenger by many Republicans.

In New Hampshire, Florida, Illinois and Wisconsin, McCloskey will encounter the old style Republican party line voter. Republicans tend to lean

(Continued on page 7b)

REP. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY JR.

EDITORIAL

McGovern

James Biondi Editor-In-Chief

No less than ten Democratic hopefuls claim they have the tools to unseat Richard M. Nixon as the President. To combat the many innovations and achievements of the Nixon administration the Democrats have offered a variety of candidates, advocating a diversity of resolutions, encompassing a spectrum of issues.

Muskie is currently leading the polls, and finished as expected, as forerunner of the New Hampshire Primary. The Senator from Maine projects a good image and stresses "A new beginning" in politics. His vice is his temper which has caused animosity and confrontations with people along his "whistle stop" train tour.

Hubert Humphrey on the other hand, smiles so often and so obnoxiously, you's think nothing was wrong with the world. But behind this sometimes superficial mask is a dedicated person wanting to end unemployment and to despel the loser image.

George McGovern began his campaign over a year ago and the fatigue is beginning to become apparent. He is a concerned man, a forerunning dove, who recognized the crisis of poverty and unemployment in the United States and one of the first to take a favorable stand on legalization of marijuana. Needless to say he has large youth support. However, this stand may have turned off many anti-drug crusaders.

John Lindsay has left behind the ghettos the garbage and the strikes, and has set out for greener pastures...the Presidency.

Lindsay has the charm, the intelligence, and the charisma to make a difference in the primaries. He is a late-comer who has taken votes from other liberals and his affect will be felt greatly in the Florida Primary.

Attempting to use the Democrats, for support of his "third party" is George Wallace. Wallace is as loyal to the Democrats, as Lindsay was to the Republicans. He has a strong bloc of law and order supporters and will affect the primaries in the South. He is despised by the majority of youth and frowned upon by anti-war, anti-violence supporters.

Shirley Chisholm is making great strides and gaining popularity whereever she speaks. She is not solely a minority candidate, working for the support of the disenfranchised, but a dedicated congresswoman, working for the betterment of mankind. However, this is not the year nor decade when America will break down its prejudices and seriously consider a black woman for President.

Henry (Scoop) Jackson is a conservative, contrary to the Democrats' recent trend. He is also a nice guy, contrary to many political images. These are admirable qualities, but he can't expect to buck the trend and insure political success. The United States is more complex than the State of Washington and Jackson must realize this if he attempts to make a strong running for presidential candidate.

Vance Hartke is an energetic, outspoken politician, with good rapport with the labor force. However, Hartke has neither the money nor the charisma to be considered a strong candidate.

Others that are making token efforts are: Eugene McCarthy, college idol and primary winner of 1968, Wilbur Mills a powerful congressman from Arkansas, and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Sam Yorty, the constantly travelling Mayor of Los Angeles; and Pat Paulson, which is the best joke of his dull comedic career.

The Republicans have Richard Nixon, the incumbant President, Nixon inherited a critical position and has done well. Just by the fact that McCloskey and cohorts are suggesting he has been too "rightwinged" and Ashbrook and friends claim he is a "leftist" has shown that he is envied by both sides.

He commands a considerable amount of respect, enhanced by his recent trip to China. Any effort within the party to challenge him, can only harm his cause and weaken the party.

I would like to publicly endorse George McGovern for Democratic Presidential Candidate. I believe he will cater to our pressing domestic needs, and maintain friendly political rapport with foreign governments.

Muskie will become a victim of his own emotional hang-up, and Humphrey will be McGovern's primary opponent. Lindsay and Ted Kennedy will figure at the convention, for consideration for Vice-President. Wallace will break off ties long before the showdown, and Chisholm will finally realize it's a "white man's" world. The others will fall by the wayside.

Nixon and possibly a new running mate will represent the Republicans and have little problem in defeating a "coaltioned" Democratic candidate. Wallace will take his five southern states and retreat until 1976 comes.

By the way 1976 isn't too far away. Who do you think you'll vote for?

Nixon

Frank Kiley Associate Editor

Considering the number of difficult problems confronting Nixon when he took office, and in view of the Democratic majority in Congress, Nixon has proved to be an excellent chief executive, as he has initiated important change in a realistic manner.

(Continued on page 6b)

'72 Democratic

	Political Record,	Issues
Edmund S. Muskie, 57	U.S. Senator from, Maine, '59–; governor, '55'59; state representative, '47-'51; Vice Presidential nominee, '68.	Campaign slogan: "A new beginning"; calling for politics of trust; a latecomer in opposing the war, Muskie now asks for a rapid pullout; stressing ecology record.
Hubert H. Humphrey, 60	U.S. senator from Minnesota, '71- and '49-'64; U.S. Vice President, '65-'69; Minneapolis mayor, '45'48; a founder of ADA.	Trying to dispel loser image with appeals to American virtues of "persistence and tenacity"; has reversed earlier war stance, now calls for immediate withdrawal.
George C. Wallace, 52	Governor of Alabama, '71–and '63-'67; state court judge, '53-'59; won 10 million votes in '68 Presidential eleciton.	Emphasizing neo-populism and minimizing racist rhetoric; attacking Nixon on busing; comdemning D.C. bureaucrats, and the rich; backing strong military.
John V. Lindsay, 50	New York mayor "66-; U.S. representative, "59-'65; a lifelong Republican, switched to Democrats last summer.	A populist-come-lately, Lindsay attacking D.C. power brokers; a champion of the cities and minorities; demanding immediate U.S. withdrawal from Indochina.
George S. McGovern, 49	U.S. senator from South Dakota, '63--; U.S. representative, '57-'61; ran briefly for nomination in '68 after Bob Kennedy's death.	One of the first to question the Indochina war; claims war is major cause of economic troubles; seeking immediate withdrawal; calling for huge domestic spending.
Shirley A. Chisholm, 47	U.S. representative from Brooklyn, '69--; state legislator, '65-'69; first black woman ever elected to Congress.	Stressing role of blacks and women both in society-and at the Democratic convention; opposing Vietnam war; major proponent of the vetoed childcare measure.
Henry M. Jackson, 59	U.S. senator from Washington, '53--; U.S. representative, '41-'53; Democratic National Chairman, 1960 Presidential campaign.	A domestic liberal, but hard-liner on foreign policy; says "left fringe" should be expelled from party; known as "the senator from Boeing" for his stress on defense.
Vance Hartke, 52	U.S. Senator from Indiana, '59--; mayor of Evansville, '56-'58; former prosecuting attorney.	Taking a Trumanesque, populist tack; strongly opposed to the war, blaming the President for delay in getting out; saying the "little man" needs economic help.
Eugene J. McCarthy, 55	U.S. senator form Minnesota, '59-'71; U.S. representative, '49-'59; ran unsuccessfully for Presidential nomination, '68.	Well-known as a dove; championing women's rights and welfare reform; says basic issue for '72 will be "the integrity of the democratic process"

Candidates: Issues and Answers

Strengths and Weaknesses	What is America's most needed domestic program now?	Would you cut, raise or accept current military spending levels?	Do you favor the President's Family Assistance Program?	Do you favor wage-price controls now?
The front runner; doing well in polls; accumulating key early endorsements from party leaders; good on TV with image of sincerity and honesty. Support may be superficial; early primary defeats could derail bandwagon; opposition from the left and some blacks; temper could be a problem.	To eliminate inequality for all Americans through housing, employment, education, and other reform programs.	Would cut military spending without endangering our defense posture.	Yes, but favors raising the minimum level of federal support as the cost of living goes up.	Yes, but they must be fair and equitable.
A longtime liberal with staunch allies among party regulars and in organized labor; many well-heeled contributors; aggressive campaigner. Considered over the hill; still tied to LBJ's war policies and dogged by memories of 1968 national convention; too garrulous for some.	To end unemployment.	Would review the military budget with a view toward cutting spending while maintaining a strong defense posture.	Favors many of the reforms in the President's proposal, but would add quality day care centers.	Yes, but they should be applied fairly and uniformly.
Starting with a solid bloc of supporters, Wallace could win crowded primaries with less than a majority of the vote; many small contributors. Retains extremist image; most believe Wallace is only using Democratic primaries to influence convention before a third-party race.	Air and water pollution control and preservation of natural resources.	Defense of the country is a top priority matter.	To reform the welfare system the states must take people off the welfare rolls who should be off and keep those who need help.	Yes. Nixon did what had to be done, but waited too long.
A mediagenic campaigner, Lindsay has high recognition in the polls; a strong record with blacks and other minority voters. Opposed by many party factions and George Meany; seen as Johnny-come-lately for party switch; City Hall record may haunt him.	Meeting the urban crisis.	Would cut Pentagon spending.	It's a step in the right direction.	Yes.
Well-regarded by liberals for stands on the war, hunger, party reform; first to announce; has been building strong grass-roots organizations. Dismissed by some as a "one-issue" candidate; troubled by ineffectual image; hurt by entrance of Lindsay; failing to move up in the polls.	To eliminate poverty and hunger through a total redistribution of wealth and tax reform plan.	Cut -- by about $30-billion, and reallot that to domestic programs.	No. Agrees with the concept, but Nixon's plan is inadequate.	Wage control no. Price and profits, yes. He favors an excess profits tax.
As the only woman and only black running, Chisholm is counting on support from women activists and Negro voters; a strong speaker. More a symbolic than a credible candidate; competing with Lindsay, McGovern for left-liberal votes.	Redistribution of wealth and income, and rebuilding of the cities.	Cut. She has voted against every military appropriations bill since she has been in the House.	No. It is insufficient.	No.
As the major rightcentrist in the field, appeals to more conservative Democrats; strong pro-labor and pro-Israel image. not well-known; lacking in charisma; low in polls; has failed to build strong campaign organizations beyond his first two primary contests.	To get the economy moving again by giving America a President they can trust.	Favors a strong defense posture but would do some 'discriminate' cutting of some programs.	Yes, but only if the Ribicoff amendment (to delay and test a pilot project) is part of it.	Yes, but he is critical of Phase II effects on stock market and spending.
An indefatigable campaigner with a 100% AFL-CIO voting record; gutsy and outspoken style polish by years on the stump in Indiana. Low recognition factor outside Indiana and Capital; is not taken seriously as candidate;	Providing full employment by adopting a program of public sector employment.	Believes in a lean, trim fighting force. Would cut 'wasteful' programs.	Yes, with major modifications which he and Sen. Ribicoff proposed.	If there must be controls, they must be applied more even-handedly
Commands some nostalgic support from '68 campaign activists; his distain for traditional politics remains an attraction to some sympathizers. Doesn't have LBJ to run against this time; war likely to be less of an issue; has lost the young to others;	Answer was not available.	Would examine the budget item by item. All expenditures for Vietnam would be cut.	Yes, in principle.	Yes, but only on some major industries, such as steel and auto.

Inquiring Reporter

Saint Leo's "Pulse of The People"

Roaming about Saint Leo College, through the jungles of Central Florida, our dear friend Leo, King of the Jungle, sought to ascertain who the St. Leo Community would like to see as president of the United States. The question asked this week is: "Of those candidates presently in the running, who would you like to see as president in 1972, and why?" Below are samples from a survey.

It should be pointed out that this poll, although conducted under fairly controlled conditions, makes no pretense of replacing the student primary which took place on March 7. The results of the two cannot be compared fairly without attention being accorded to many intervening elements. One interesting benefit of the under poll is that one is treated to not only what is said, but also who said it and why.

Nixon. If he finishes all the things he is doing now, he is a good man for the job.

Henry Riley

Muskie. I have followed him for a year and a half, and I like his policies and the way they will affect Americans.

Ruth Brennan

Nixon. I don't think the Democrats have anybody who has anything to say. They don't really have any new concrete proposals. As a result, the Democrats are trying to appeal to voters' emotions. Also, on a personal level, Mr. Nixon has been trying to put a bill through the Senate which will favorably affect my retirement pay.

Mr. Thad Tedrowe

Anyone but Lindsay. I hate him so much.

Rita Silvestro

Nixon. He has done a great job for the nation since the early 50's.

Ted Del Papa

Nixon. I don't believe in changing horses in midstream.

Pat McCabe

McGovern. I think he is aware of the problems and that he will attempt to correct them. It is too bad that Ellsberg isn't running.

Maggie Shaw

Of the candidates, I would like to see Lindsay because I think he has a good relationship with minority groups.

Sheila Burns

McGovern. The "Playboy" interview was really neat. He is a Vietnam dove and I liked the McGovern-Hatfield Amendment. although it never went through. He is also for leaglizing marijuana which is a good idea. He seems to be more than just the average liberal; he brings across his point strongly.

Peter Paul Johansky

Nixon. He has done a great deal to wind down the war, to curb inflation, and to provide a more adequate welfare program. He is doing a good job as president.

Bill Tuson

Nixon. Because of what he has done in the last three years.

John Jones

Nixon. Under the circumstances that have existed he has done a good job. Many of the things he said he would do, he has either done or has been thwarted by Congress. His economic policies have been generally good. Hopefully, more controls will be added to eliminate some of the loopholes. An example of such a loophole needing repair is in the area of unprocessed meat. Nixon is doing the best that he can under the circumstances to arrive at a peaceful solution to the Vietnam War. This effort is being undertaken without reducing The United States to a third rate power in the eyes of the world. I feel that he, as well as many others, has recognized that our full-scale entry into the Vietnam War was a mistake.

Dr. David Cohen

Probably McGovern. His views on the War, taxes, etc. seem to be suited to my feelings.

James D. Harkins

Nixon. I like what he is doing in China and what he is doing about the Vietnam War is good.

Ed Tammany

At the present time with what I have, which is incomplete of course, the Democrat who has impressed me the most is "Scoop Jackson", although we know very little about his position in international affairs.

I will probably vote for Nixon as I am in agreement with many of his views; he has an excellent chance of winning the election.

Mr. William Casey

Muskie. He is a liberal, but he is level-headed.

Dr. James Erpenbeck

I would like to see Spiro Agnew as President. It is really too bad that he isn't available in '72. I will probably vote for Nixon.

Judy Kane

Shirley Chisolm Because Jerry Rubin recommended her to me in Miami Beach. When you talk about Chisom you talk about truth.

Tom Cieslak

Nixon. Because he is a Capricorn like myself. Also, because he has done a good job as president, and I would like to see him be given four more years to see what he can accomplish.

Sr. Lucy

Nixon. I believe Nixon has great ability and experience and is best attuned to the needs of Americans. He gets in there and slugs away. Nixon's the one.

Jim Kiley

I think Humphrey is the best man for the job.

Mary Ann Griffin

Nixon. He has done well in his years in office. His China policy, his Vietnamization plan, and his economic "phases" were well conceived.

Harwood Hull

Wallace. He would clean up some of the mess that is going on in this country today.

Jim (Yogi) Spiniello

McGovern. He presents a new image of the U.S. Government which is more attuned to the needs and goals of American people. He has the potential of perhaps restoring the most important element to American Democracy, that is - faith and trust in our present government.

John W. Frank

Nixon. The parties are almost identical, but they have a different way of enacting issues. Democrats have a quicker way - they push things.

Nixon's policy on Vietnam, his economic policy, and his trip to China are good for the country.

Chris O'Brien

Muskie. I trust the man, and I think he is a man of integrity. In terms of issues, I like his liberal attitude.

Fr. Mark Toon O.S.B.

Although he is not running, I would like to see Norman Mailer as President. We need a little excitement in Washington.

Kathy Gerdon

Nixon. He has done a good job. His trip to Peking is an important and bold new step. I hope he continues his Vietnamization.

Dennis Buckley

Ashbrook. He is the only true proponent of individual freedom. As a rational spokeman for the conservative banner, he understands what is really needed in the 70's.

John Loughlin

Muskie. When he talks, he gives the idea of trust. He does what he says, and he is a balanced politician.

Tom Brown

Nixon. Since he has been president, he has done much to end the war and to restore American spirit. He doesn't beat around the bush like many Democrats. He is also quite honest with the American people. (Also, I think Agnew should be kept on as Vice President.)

Kevin Corbett

Most probably Muskie because everyone else running stinks. I hate Lindsay.

Mary Ellen Fox

McGovern. He is very genuine, forthright, and substantive.

Dr. James Horgan

Nixon. He has been able to approach the economic problems of the nation in an intelligent and objective manner.

Ms. Rose Fernandez

Probably McGovern because he seems to be a regular fellow. Also, he seems rather, for lack of a better word, sincere.

Ken Ekalo

Lindsay. Because he has a nice nose.

Jim Anderson

Richard Nixon. I think he is doing the best job that can be done considering the circumstances. He was put into office with a number of inherited problems, but he is starting to disentangle this mess. Given four more years, he will do a good job for the country.

Louis Dioguardo

Nixon. He has carried out his campaign promises to the best of his ability, considering the government hierarchy he has to deal with.

Danny Evans

Nixon. He has done a good job with our relationship with Russia and China. His economic policy and his steps to end the war in Vietnam were needed.

John Kelley

Nixon. Among the reasons are: his China Trip, Phase I & II, and his Vietnamization idea.

Tom Burke

I am for McCarthy. Anyone who was once a Benedictine can't be all bad.

Bob Cantwell

Although he is not a declared candidate to date, I would like to see Johannes Eff as president. Hey little buddy!?

R.L. Being

Nixon. I don't like any of the other guys.

Ellie Rogers

Humphrey. He is the best qualified. He has many years of experience, and he is very knowledgeable.

John View

Nixon. He is running the nation the best way possible right now.

Bob Sapp

Muskie. He is the most balanced candidate. He has a lot of diplomacy.

Deni Di Misa

Muskie or Jackson. They can do the job. They will not promise but will act.

Rich Hopkins

Nixon. Nixon has produced needed change more than anyone else could have in similar circumstances.

Sean Phillips

One revealing item uncovered by this expedition is the fact that many people in the community (over one-third of those surveyed) not only failed to indicate a preference, but also confessed their almost complete ignorance of the candidates and the issues. Surely said fact is ample justification for our comprehensive coverage of the political field in this issue of THE LION.

Voting Record Belies Image

By David Mundstock

NEWS ANALYSIS

Congressman Paul (Pete) McCloskey, the maverick, the liberal anti-war activist.

The only problem is, he doesn't exist.

A representative from California's wealthy San Mateo County, McCloskey is the prototype of a new kind of politician – the media progressive – a legislator whose public image bears little resemblance to his record.

In a Sept. 10 meeting with students on the University of California campus at Berkeley, Congressman Pete McCloskey was asked, "Why do you support the draft?" "It's a small price to pay," McCloskey remarked, "for the privilege of being an American."

BERKELEY, Cal. – Here's the man who offers a Republican alternative to Richard Nixon:

Stumping from campus to campus in search of the "youth vote," McCloskey is building a crusade around his new-found abhorrence for the U.S. role in Indochina – and the media laps it up. Meanwhile, McCloskey's voting record in three and one-half years on Capitol Hill is lost in the shuffle.

Dove Image

McCloskey presents himself as a dove, while he has repeatedly opposed efforts to cut military spending. He calls for an alternative to the Nixon Administration, but has been among the staunchest supporters of the President's domestic policies. His record in civil liberties, social programs, and even in the realm of foreign policy – supposedly his strong point – clashed resoundingly

(Continued from page 8b)

Democrats Cont.

John V. Lindsay

The two term Mayor of New York City, John Vliet Lindsay is an official Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination of the United States. He has been a member of the Democratic Party for 213 days (He switched from the G.O.P. on August 11, 1971) and a Democratic candidate for 139 days. He is making his presence known and has already moved up considerably on the other contenders in the Florida Primary.

In the months and days preceeding the March 14th primary, Lindsay will have made many personal appearances and talked to many people, young and old alike. Under the guidance of campaign managers David Garth and Dick Aurelio, his platform will be brought to the people from the doors of his "traveling blue and red Lindsay buses".

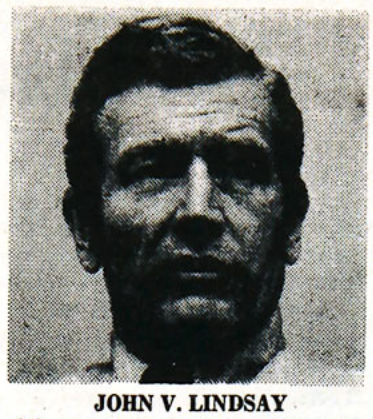
A positive aspect of his campaign, is his vast storehouse of wealth which enables him to overpower the people in the media-based wide-exposure campaign. In Florida, 50 paid staff members will coordinate his campaign and in his Washington office, aides answer the many telephone callers. He will make effective use of the billboards. radio and television, all of which bombard the voters about a smiling and warm candidate. It is estimated that Lindsay will spend $180,000 on media advertising in Florida.

A mediagenic campaigner, Lindsay, has already proven his point in the Arizona Democratic precinct election of January 30. In a Muskie and McGovern dominated election - Lindsay on the strength of a very late showing, made an unexpectedly strong showing, as he finished in the runner up position behind Muskie.

Lindsay is spending roughly $500,000 on the Florida primary and his radio spot slogans sound like this, "Lindsay's got the second toughest job in America." Translated this means, he governs a population larger than all of seven states. A population equivalent to Kansas, Colorado and Minnesota combined, but in an area the size of Detroit.

This leads to questions about what he has done for the City of New York. Crime is on the rise, but then crime is rising everywhere in the U.S. The failure of the transportation system in New York. Unemployment is increasing, but then it is increasing all over the U.S. The economy of New York is in bad shape, but then the nation's economy is also lacking.

The 50 year old Lindsay, is a graduate of Yale Law School in 1948. He was a four term U.S. Representative from Manhattan's 17th District. While in the house he was noted for: (1) a civil rights advocate, (2) more humane urban renewal laws, (3) improved education,



JOHN V. LINDSAY

(4) and air pollution safeguards. He was elected Mayor in 1965 and re-elected in 1969.

A Lindsay aide once said, "There are three great myths about John Lindsay. He's been called a lightweight, an elitist and a terrible administrator." "All three demonstrably untrue. A man who works 15 hours a day, seven days a week is no lightweight. A man who has such genuine rapport with the blacks is no elitist. And a man who's accomplished as many reforms as he has is certainly not a terrible administrator."

Another quote from a news magazine states, "Interestingly the qualities McGovern lacks are the qualities Lindsay has in super-endowment. Presence, wit, a marvelous voice, a sense of drama, a tone and manner that says, 'Everything will be all right These are assets a candidate can't acquire in a year or a decade. 'Lindsay's charisma runneth over'."

Vance Hartke

Vance Hartke, senior senator from Indiana, long-time foe of the war in Vietnam, father of seven children is running for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Hartke is running to make sure Nixon is not President for another four years. He feels that if you are going to do that, you must make sure that somebody is in that field who can successfully handle the issues on an intellectual basis as well as a basis which people can still understand.

That view ignores the fact that Hartke, in his last campaign outing, apparently fell short of handling "the issues" on an intellectual basis as well as a basis which people can still understand."

Hartke has been one of the strongest critics of our Vietnam involvement, has urged a national land use policy at home, has urged a 10 per cent Social Security increase, supports tax reform and has voted for major civil right legislation.

Hartke, a 52-year-old senator, took his doctor of jurisprudence degree from Indiana University with honors, and was editor of the Indians Law Journal.

He speaks with a rapid-fire, explosive manner, claims to be the Senate's foremost economic brain and to have fathered the

VANCE HARTKE

guaranteed loan program for college students, the Railway Safety Act, and the Highway Safety Act.

A member of the Senate Finance Committee, he helped push through Congress a tax bill that benefitted the Harvey Aluminum Company. He was among several member of Congress discovered to be driving automobiles rented from manufacturers at very low rates – and it happens that he serves on the Senate Commerce Committee which has responsibility for auto safety legislation.

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hubert Humphrey doesn't want to be a two-time loser for the president, rather he'd like to follow what Nixon did: Win the second time around.

Humphrey claims he is the man of tomorrow, complaining about a lack of vision, a lack of compassion in the White House.

The emphasis of the Nixon administration has been primarily in foreign affairs, so Humphrey will rediscover the American people. The mistakes of the Viet Nam War and the part the Johnson-Humphrey administration played in it are past mistakes and the nation and Humphrey had best concern themselves with the mistakes of the moment, the errors the future could hold.

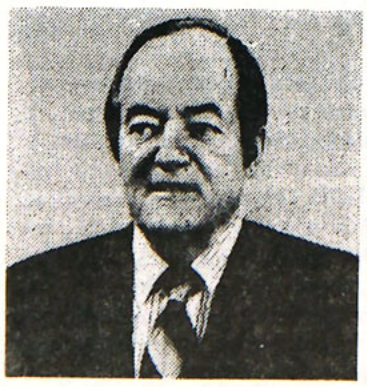
"We have been mesmerized," he claims, "by this miserable war to the point that we have no projections for tomorrow." Forget, for the moment, who and what got us into the war, and let's concentrate on how else America should apply those energies once she is out.

Ask if made president if he would press to make marijuana legal? Answer "No".

He had demonstrated an enviable ability to spear an audience with a well-phrased thought, and no one has heard him be "pleased as punch" about anything this year.

Humphrey impresses critical college audiences, even slightly "freaky' ones because he is a supremely adept debator. Kids admire that quickness.

Humphrey is independent now not having to answer for L.B.J.'s policies. He is free to speak his mind and he must persuade the Democrats he is the candidate to oppose Nixon.



SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

"Different Democrat"

Henry M. Jackson

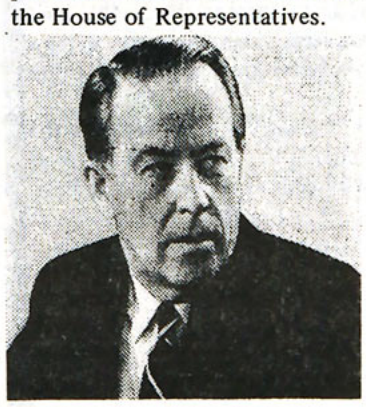
From all indications, Democratic Senator Henry (Scoop) Jackson is running a very low-keyed campaign for the nomination as President of these United States. From his offices at 1101 17th Street in Washington D.C. a campaign theme sounds something like this, "a different candidate for the people."

His campaign strategy resembles the 1948 whistle-stop tour of Harry Truman and the 1970 Florida Senatorial race won by (Walkin) Lawton Chiles; both of which stressed campaign slogans of the people, grassroots support and the real down-to-earth candidate.

Of the ten democratic contenders in Florida, only two approach the conservative spectrum (Alabama Governor George Wallace is the third party candidate), one is Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty and the other is Jackson.

Traditionally the Democratic Party has been seen in the liberal light and Jackson is the exact opposite of this viewpoint. He hopes to appeal to the more conservative Democrats which are a minority in the Democratic party. He is noted for his strong pro-labor and pro-defense stands which have made him popular on capital hill and in his home state.

Jackson, the 59 year old junior senator from the state of Washington, has been a member of Congress for thirty years and has never lost an election. Beginning at the age of 26, he won an election as a county prosecutor and then six terms in the House of Representatives.



SEN. HENRY M. JACKSON

Jackson, to be a prime contender for the office of President, has to do well in Florida and Wisconsin. His lack of charisma and the Wallace factor could well be the decision point. In Wisconsin on April 4th, he should make his strongest showing. But Florida could make it or break it for the Senator from Washington.

In 1952 and 1958, he was elected to the Senate and then in 1964 was reelected to the Senate by 538,000 votes. He was the Democratic National Chairman in the 1960 Presidential campaign. In 1970, he won his Senate race by 709,000 votes or 84% of the vote, the largest winning margin of any two party races that year.

When he announced his candidacy on November 19 of last year, he promised, "A working President. With his feet on the ground. With backbone. They want a man who isn't owned by any one group. Who doesn't cater to any one crowd. Who goes to work each morning and does what he thinks best for 200 million people. And sticks to it. No matter how hot it gets in the kitchen."

Jackson, who is running very low in the polls and is not too well known, is a liberal only in the sense of domestics. But he takes a hard stand on foreign policy where he thinks that "might makes right".

On the subject of law and order, he states: "the stability of our democratic system is threatened by the tyranny of a small minority that is systematically disrupting our society. We ought to analyze our national crime problem as it is, not as the mythmakers would have us think."

On the subject of older Americans, he states: "While Medicare has provided some needed assistance, the hard fact is that half of the health costs of the aging are covered by Medicare. We must expand this coverage."

In the Florida primary, to be held on Tuesday, March 14, Jackson will have to contend with the racist factor of George Wallace. Both candidates are very much alike in political philosophy. Both have the hard-hat view of America. Both are conservative and both appeal to the same type of voter the white blue collar-lower income bracket of the population.

Muskie Leads

By Harris

Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine continues to hold a substantial lead over the rest of the Democratic field as the nationwide choice of Democrats and Independents for President. Senator Hubert Humphrey holds onto second place among announced candidates, but Governor George Wallace of Alabama has moved into a strong third as a contender within the Democratic party.

Although still far down on the list, Representative Shirley Chisholm of New York has doubled her percentage during the past month and emerges as a serious political factor in the fractionalized Democratic Presidential sweepstakes.

Between Feb. 8 and 14, 1,083 Democrats and Independents who were judged likely to vote next November were asked:

"Which one of the people on the list would be your first choice for the Democratic presidential nomination this year?"

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

Total Dems. and Inds.	Feb. '72 Pct.	Jan. '72 Pct.	Nov. '71 Pct.	Sept. '71 Pct.
Sen. Edmund Muskie	28	30	27	27
Sen. Hubert Humphrey	17	18	21	23
Gov. George Wallace	18	X	X	X
Mayor John Lindsay	8	8	12	11
Sen. Henry Jackson	6	5	4	2
Sen. George McGovern	6	7	7	5
Rep. Shirley Chisholm	6	3	X	X
Eugene McCarthy	5	8	5	9
Sen. Vance Hartke	1	X	X	X
Mayor Sam Yorty	1	1	1	X
None	3	7	11	6
Not Sure	6	13	12	17

X-Not Listed

These results reflect what might have happened if there had been a national Democratic primary in mid-February. They cannot be taken as indicative of how any one state primary will turn out, however, since there are sharp regional and even state differences in preference.

For example, Senator Muskie holds a commanding lead in the East, but loses 20-23 per cent to Governor Wallace in the South. In the West, Senator Muskie leads, but only marginally, followed Senator Humphrey and Senator Henry Jackson of Washington. Another big Democratic field this year has brought about a situation in which Muskie as the front-runner has never succeeded in capturing more than one-third of the preferences of his party's rank and file nationwide.

In addition, of course, the individual state primaries do not have the same combination of candidates on the ballot. Thus, for example, in New Hampshire Senator George McGovern does not have to contend with heavy competition from other "liberal" candidates, such as Mayor John Lindsay, Eugene McCarthy, and Representative Shirley Chisholm. McGovern should do better in New Hampshire than he does nationally when pitted against 10 other rivals.

Comparably, Governor Wallace undoubtedly will do better in the Florida primary than he would do outside the South. His levels of support outside the South currently run only 6 per cent in the East, 9 per cent in the Midwest, and 9 per cent in the West. This compares with 25 per cent for Wallace in the South as a whole and 39 per cent in his native Deep South.

One of the surprises of this latest Harris Survey is the surge of Representative Shirley Chisholm, the black member of Congress from Brooklyn. She receives 35 per cent of the vote from black Democrats and Independents and leads all other potential nominees in this ethnic group.

In addition, her support among women is now three times higher than among men. Representative Chisholm must now be considered a distinct threat to Mayor Lindsay, Senator McGovern, and former Senator Eugene McCarthy in vying for the liberal and left-of-center vote. She is likely to make a respectable showing in some primaries and could be a force to reckon with at the Democratic convention.

The line-up of preference among Democrats and Independents is not precisely the same, although Senator Muskie leads among both groups:

PREFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS VS. INDEPENDENTS

	Democrats Pct.	Independents Pct.
Muskie	28	29
Humphrey	21	11
Wallace	12	19
Lindsay	8	8
McGovern	6	8
Chisholm	6	5
McCarthy	5	4
Jackson	3	8
Hartke	1	1
Yorty	1	1
None	1	3
Not Sure	8	4

Edmund S. Muskie

There can be little doubt that Senator Muskie from Maine has the broadest appeal outside the Democratic Party, and he is currently the strongest candidate to run against President Nixon.

Why is this man appealing? There may be many reasons; however, his direct dealings with the people's restlessness stands out. The Americans for Democratic Action, for example, has consistently given Senator Muskie some of its highest ratings on what it considered to be the most important liberal issues.

A brief survey of Muskie's record in the Senate proves his interest in every American. In it, he authored or supported many profitable acts: anti-pollution acts from 1963 on, the Voting Rights Act of 1970, the Uniform Relocation Assistant Act of 1970, and a Quality Integrated Education Act of 1971. In 1971, Muskie initiated bills expanding benefits for servicemen, reforming the federal taxes which would increase the benefits for present and future social security services, two bills to combat the serious drug crisis, and most important, he co-sponsored the Welfare Reform Bill, promising to lift every American out of poverty by 1976.

Muskie is a man who perceives the immediate danger our country is really involved in. When people refuse to trust their own neighbors in many situations, or schools do not sufficiently educate everyone equally, some definite reform is needed. Muskie proposes to eliminate inequality for all Americans through housing, employment, education, and reform programs. Only through education, he believes, will the frustrations of life be relieved.

SEN. EDMUND MUSKIE

In foreign matters, Muskie has emphasized pulling out of Vietnam. He sponsored the McGovern-Hatfield resolutions both in 1970 and 1971, favoring a pullout of all U.S. forces by the end of the full year. Recently, he visited Nixon in a response to the National Liberation Front to exchange American prisoners of war in return for the setting of a final date for American withdrawal. He feels strongly about letting the South Vietnamese fight their own war.

In other foreign affairs, Muskie reflects that the United States should give aid to Soviet Jews for resettling in Israel. In order for the United States to concur any international unity, a greater advancing of communications with Red China and Russia would definitely be a start.

Many critics believe Muskie to be "inconsistent" or "contradictory", or even of being a "proscrastinator". He replies: "How do I prove a negative? That I don't proscrastinate? Sometimes I see seven sides to a question because there are really seven sides. Why is it that the only wisdom that seems to be acceptable is instant wisdom? That the only wide man nowadays is the fellow who speaks first, is just not salable. I want to take time to think things through..."

Time will tell whether Muskie will be the choice at the Democratic National Convention at Miami Beach. Meanwhile, the 57 year old Polish-American, with his appealing Maine manner, is out on a four month tour of the country increasing America's trust in politicains again.

Editorial

(Continued from page 2b)

Not rigidly adhering to a particular ideological stance, he has illustrated a flexibility uncommon among politicians. As his main objective is to "get the job done" for Americans, he has effectively defied the stereotypers.

The Democratic candidates are most attractive indeed, but outside a beauty pagenat or a rhetoric contest, I fail to see their desirability. With the exception of Hubert Humphrey, the Democrats lack the braod political experience of Mr. Nixon. When one digs beneath their high minded rhetoric, one is embarassed by the Democrats' lack of any new concrete proposals of any serious worth.

In light of the above, as well as in the light of many other considerations, as Associate Editor of THE LION, I would like to express publicly my support for Presidnet Nixon in his fight to gain re-election in 1972

Shirley A. Chisholm

(Continued from page 1b)

The Brooklyn born congresswoman is neither solely for blacks nor women's liberation, but for all disenchanted, disenfranchised people.

"If I can't be President I will make the difference in who is chosen."

"If they want to be presdient they will have to come to us and say "we need those delegates," and we the people will say, "If you need those delegates, we want these things. We want a black vice-president. We want a woman to be secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. We want an Indian to be Secretary of Interior."

She dreams of the ultimate victory, but recognizes reality.

"I recognize that I will be the darkhouse both literally and figuratively."

St. Leo Student Primary

Florida College Student Primary was held Tuesday, March 7th.

The following results for Saint Leo students were:

Registered Florida Students	
Edmund S. Muskie	8
Richard M. Nixon	7
George McGovern	6
Eugene J. McCarthy	3
Shirley Chisholm	3
Henry M. Jackson	2
George Wallace	2
Hubert H. Humphrey	1
Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.	1
Vance Hartke	0
John V. Lindsay	0
Wilbur D. Mills	0
Sam Yorty	0
John M. Ashbrook	0

Registered Non-Florida Students	
Richard M. Nixon	29
Edmund S. Muskie	27
John V. Lindsay	18
George McGovern	15
Eugene J. McCarthy	7
George Wallace	5
Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.	4
Henry M. Jackson	2
Shirley Chisholm	1
Vance Hartke	0
Hubert H. Humphrey	0
Wilbur D. Mills	0
Sam Yorty	0
John M. Ashbrook	0

Students in favor of the amendment that would prohibit forced busing and guarantee the right of each student to attend the appropriate public school nearest his home was non-Florida students 105-23 where as Florida students 24-12.

Students in favor of the amendment providing an equal opprotunity for quality education for all children was non-Florida students 119-9 where as Florida students 32-5.

Students in favor of the amendment to allow prayer in the Public Schools was non-Florida students 76-48 where as Florida students 28-9.

Views on Busing

Representative Shirley A. Chisholm

"There would be no busing controversy if local school districts would furnish quality education to all of their children, both black and white, in good faith. But since they have refused to do so . . . I support busing as a legitimate temporary means to aid the integration or our public schools.

Senator Vance Hartke

"Busing has both good and bad connotations . . . just as I do not favor the busing of children to maintain segregation in our schools, I do not favor the busing of children solely for the purpose of achieving the proper racial balance. Busing is a temporary answer to a serious and complicated issue.

New York Mayor John V. Lindsay

Busing "is one of the tools that has to be used...if the federal court says it has to be used, that court decision has to be supported. But I believe in it as a matter of right. I also believe that it has to be thought of as a temporary measure.

Representative John M. Ashbrook

"The evidence is overwhelming that busing is not the answer to the complex problems faced by schools today. We lack sufficent funds for classrooms and teachers, and yet are moving toward the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for the buying of buses and the hiring of drivers."

Senator Henry M. Jackson

"Unlike most of the other presidential candidates, I have said from the start that I am opposed to forced busing. But I have also said I was against a system that gives a rich child a better public education than a poor child...

"If it's public, it should be equal . . . but forced busing, based on race, does not achieve this objective. On the contrary, it singles out a child because of the color of his skin and sends him off to school in a strange, sometimes distant neighborhood. And with all that there is no guarantee of a better school at the end of the bus ride..."

Senator George S. McGovern

"I believe that school busing and redistricting, as ordered by the federal courts, are among the prices we are paying for a century of segregation in our housing patterns.

"For 50 years we have been busing white and black children out of their neighborhoods to attend other schools in order to preserve the principle of segregation. Now the court has said we're going to use busing for a different purpose. We're going to use it to try to break down the walls of segregation."

Senator Edmund S. Muskie

"I have said that busing is the least desirable way of dealing with the problem. Because busing is increasingly identified as the problem, it diverts our attention from the real problem, which is bringing quality education within the reach of every child, whoever he or she is.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

"In most instances when you bus a child from a deprived area and move that child into a better environment, this is a plus. But busing is not substitute for a higher level of income and a better quality of life in a neighborhood. You need the best schools in the areas where people have the least, and you need the most competent teachers in the areas where children have . . . educational problems."

Alabama Governor George C. Wallace

"When you equate opposition to busing children with racism, that's just not true. A majority of the black citizens in this country oppose busing...the people of Alabama have accepted freedom of choice; let anyone choose to go to the school of their choice, regardless of their color.

"But the courts have stricken that down and say we must have artificial enforcement of school quotas by busing...I am very much opposed to that...we want to be left alone on the matter of busing and the matter of closing neighborhood schools..."

Representative Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey

"I regret very much the recent votes of the Congress prohibiting the use of federal funds for school bus purposes. Nearly 40 per cent of America's school children are routinely bused to school, and it is quite clear that in many areas of the South, children are, on occasion, bused longer distances in order to preserve historic segregation practices."

Eugene J. McCarthy

"When the court decision is made, I think the obligation of the President is to support it...I think the Richmond decision (on cross-district busing) was all right...The public schools in this country...were conceived as an instrument through which everyone would have equal educational opportunity. That has not been honored altogether, but that was the conception of it – the rich and the poor in the same school..."

National Polls

(Continued from page 6b)

While Muskie holds firm with about the same percentages among Democrats and Independents, Senator Humphrey's strength is among Democratic party stalwarts. The Minnesotan fades among Independents. On the other hand, Governor Wallace and Senator Jackson are weaker among Democratic regulars than among Independents.

This survey also included a trial heat national primary with Senator Edward Kennedy in the running:

DEMOCRATIC PREFERENCE WITH KENNEDY IN CONTEST

	Dems.-Inds. Pct.	Dems. Pct.	Inds. Pct.
Muskie	24	23	15
Humphrey	15	18	9
Kennedy	12	15	8
Wallace	12	11	18
Jackson	6	3	8
Lindsay	6	6	6
McGovern	5	5	6
Chisholm	5	5	4
McCarthy	4	4	3
Hartke	4	4	3
Yorty	1	1	1
None	3	2	4
Not Sure	6	6	7

These February results mark a sharp drop for Senator Kennedy down from 22 percent in January. This can be attributed to three developments: 1) Representative Chisholm finished ahead of him among blacks, previously a Kennedy stronghold: 2) Governor Wallace cuts into Kennedy's union labor vote: 3) Kennedy's repeated denials of his candidacy have diminished the intensity of his following.

Richard M. Nixon

(Continued from page 1b)

institute a wage-price review board, (2) he would not impose mandatory wage and price controls; (3) he would not ask congress for any tax relief, and no, (4) that he is not going to increase fiscal spending. But six weeks later, as the economy continued unresponsive to his own remedies, he decided to do all four.

The president is campaigning on these issues as well as a new understanding on Southeast Asia growing out of his visit to China, an almost complete winding down of the American involvement in Vietnam, a nuclear arms limitation agreement, a healthy economy with reduced inflation and unemployment, and a revenue sharing solution to the fiscal problems of the cities and states.

The road of political moderate is indeed, as has been witnessed a most difficult road to follow. A moderate goes straight down the middle-of-the-road being stoned by people on the right and left.

John M. Ashbrook

(Continued from page 1b)

hope that a strong showing by a conservative would do much to restore the President's order of priorities.

In the search for a formidable conservative spokesman to run in the primaries, one that could effectively oppose the blatant liberalism of McCloskey and the liberal overtures of Nixon, the conservative wing of the Republican party embraced John Ashbrook.

A talented congressman with an impressive record from the state of Ohio, Ashbrook appears to be a formidable opponent indeed. Ashbrook was rated as the fifth best known conservative in America today behind Goldwater, Reagan, Tower, and William F. Buckley.

Although having little financial backing, publicity, or organization, Ashbrook's campaign is of some significance. As the only real champion of conservatism and opponent of the welfare state, Ashbrook's views are a refreshing addition to the race. As one who does not really want to be president, he is free from the straight jacket of Madison Avenue "say-nothing-ism". He speaks out on the issues and is altogether lucid in doing so.

Primary voters of conservative sympathies can be certain that a good turnout for Ashbrook will assure that they shall not be forsaken again by Nixon in 1972.

Paul N. McCloskey

(Continued from page 1b)

toward the conservative side of the political spectrum. McCloskey, is attacking Nixon not only from a liberal standpoint but also from an anti-war standpoint. These two issues alone will cause party regulars to shout since the G.O.P. wants a unified party to present to the people on election day.

The primary campaign slogan of McCloskey is: "He says he didn't want to oppose Nixon, but he felt he had to because Nixon wouldn't end the war." Involvement in Vietnam is his chief reason why he is not supporting Nixon. After a three months of researching the war, "he concluded that the war was essentially an internal struggle for independence, not to expand communism in Southeast Asia."

McCloskey, an ex-Marine officer who was wounded and decorated in Korea, is hardly a dove. He firmly believes in fighting global communism but that Vietnam is the wrong war.

70% of 18 to 24 Year Old Students:

Out of School

WASHINGTON (CPS) –Only 6.5 million of the estimated 25 million new voters attend college says a recent Census Bureau report.

The overwhelming majority, 70 percent, of the 18-to-24 year olds are not enrolled in school. Of the 30 percent enrolled in school, 26 percent attend college.

According to the report, Characteristics of New Voters: 1972, the typical young person voting for the first time in the Presidential election of 1972 will be white, single, living in a family, not going to school but a high school graduate, holding a job, and living in a metropolitan area.

The 18-to-24 year old is likely to be in the labor force says the report. Most recent figures show 63 percent of the men were in the labor force and not in school, and 4 percent were neither in the labor force nor in school. For women, 47 percent were in the labor force and not in school, and 30 percent - primarily housewives - were not in the labor force and not attending school.

The majority (66%) of 18-to-24 year olds live in metropolitan areas - 30 percent in central cities, 35 percent in suburbs, and the rest in non-metropolitan areas. This group is quite mobile the report notes. Between March 1969 and March 1970, 36 percent had changed addresses, including 14 percent who migrated to a different county and 7 percent to another state.

How many of these new voters will take part in the 1972

Please Turn to Page 8b

McCloskey- Voting Record Belies Image

(Continued from page 4b)

with his progressive image.

Voting Record

Here is a summary of my research on McCloskey's voting record in the House of Representatives from early 1968 through July, 1971. Most of my data comes from "Congressional Quarterly". Procedural votes and other possibly misleading indicators have been deliberately excluded from my tallies.

Military Spending

On June 16 of this year, McCloskey voted against an effort to eliminate $370 million budgeted for the new B-1 long-range bomber. On the same day, a pair of motions to reduce the fiscal 1971 military research and development budget also met with McCloskey's opposition.

—When on July 29, 1968 an attempt was made to block a military construction bill that included $200 million for the anti-ballistic missile (ABM), McCloskey voted with the bill's supporters. (McCloskey maintains he opposes the ABM.)

—In the last three years, Congressman McCloskey has voted in favor of 10 key military appropriations bills, joining the Congress in approving approximately $300 billion worth of spending.

—Late in 1969, McCloskey supported an appropriation of $54.5 million to provide Chiang Kai-Shek with a squadron of F4-D jet fighters. 143 Congressmen voted against this expenditure. But not McCloskey.

Civil Liberties

—In 1968 the U.S. Senate added amendments to the House's Omnibus Crime Bill, allowing extensive police wiretapping and bugging authority and seeking to overturn several Supreme Court decisions which guarantee the Constitutional rights of criminal defendants.

When the bill was returned to the House, even President Johnson opposed the Senate amendments, yet McCloskey voted twice to support the Senate version. Although the measure was strongly attacked as an assault upon American civil liberties, McCloskey voted in favor of final passage.

—He also voted in favor of the D.C. Crime Bill of 1970 which contained provisions for preventive detention, "no-knock," and wiretapping. In addition, McCloskey backed a measure to deny Federal aid to students who participate in campus demonstrations, and twice voted in favor of bills limiting the right to demonstrate in Washington, D.C.

—In 1970 the House Internal Security Committee cited Arnold S. Johnson for contempt of Congress because of his refusal to testify before hearings investigating the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam ("New Mobe." Congressman Edward Koch of New York argued that the contempt citation "is intimidating and chilling dissent by saying that the Congress is going to investigate peace groups opposing our continued involvement in Indochina. This is probably the first of many such investigations and that is what I fear." While 13 anti-war Congressmen joined Kock in opposing the contempt citation, McCloskey supported it.

—Although the Women's Rights Amendment passed the House by a vote of 352 to 15, McCloskey's was among the "No's."

—Congressman McCloskey has consistently voted in favor of appropriations for investigative work by the House Internal Security Committee (formerly HUAC, the "Un-American Activities" Committee.) For many years the abolition of HUAC has been a major goal of civil libertarians, but McCloskey has unfailingly supported committee funding. Most recently (last April 29) he voted for an appropriation of $570,000.

Social Programs

—McCloskey has voted to limit expenditures for aid to education and food stamps. He supported a bill to compel food stamp recipients to take jobs paying $1.30 an hour, 30 cents under the minimum wage, and also backed a proposal to restrict the rights of students and striking workers to receive food stamps.

—When Nixon vetoed a bill to provide Federal grants for hospital construction and the modernization of health facilities, McCloskey fell into line with the President and voted to sustain the veto even though he had originally supported the grants.

Foreign Policy

—After President Nixon's famous speech of Nov. 3, 1969 (proclaiming that the "silent majority" stood behind him), McCloskey co-sponsored a House resolution supporting Nixon's Vietnam policy. When a resolution endorsing Nixon's war policy came to a vote in the House on Dec. 2, 1969, McCloskey backed the President.

—McCloskey also voted to sustain the President's veto of the $20 billion HEW bill for health and education programs and backed a veto of housing and urban development funds (1970).

—Perhaps the contrasting priorities McCloskey assigns to military and domestic programs are best illustrated by his vote on an amendment to a 1968 appropriations bill. The amendment provided special continuing appropriations for the Defense Department but not for the Departments of Labor or HEW.

—Recently the Congressman claims to have changed his mind. Yet when a resolution was presented to Congress supporting the Nov. 21, 1970 military commando raid upon North Vietnam that attacked an empty compound in a futile effort to rescue POW's, McCloskey again took Nixon's side, supporting the resolution.

—McCloskey is also a supporter of the draft, having voted against its repeal last March 31 and in favor of a two-year extension on April 1. 99 Congressman voted against the draft, but not McCloskey.

"Congressional Quarterly" calculates each Congressmen's agreement with the "Conservative Coalition", an alliance of Republicans and Southern Democrats which has been the traditional obstacle to progressive legislation in Congress. In 1970, McCloskey cast 43 per cent of his votes in support of their position, 39 per cent in opposition (he was absent for other votes.)

McCloskey's favorable campaign publicity is a tribute to the power of press agents and the media to create a progressive image that cannot be supported by the facts. How far McCloskey's media image can take him is anybody's guess, but sooner or later his record is bound to catch up with him.

Socialists

Linda Jenness, a thirty year old liberated woman is the candidate from the Socialist Workers Party for President of the United States.

Andrew Pulley, a 21 black is her running mate.

Although they have started full-scale campaigning, mostly on college campuses, their names will not appear on the primaries.

Jenness joined the Young "Left" Alliance in 1966. In 1969 she was invited to Cuba to participate in their tenth anniversary celebration of the Cuban Revolution.

She has written pamphlets on Women's Liberation, Abortion, and Sexual Politics.

Jenness was an officer of the Washington D.C. Mobilization Committee in the 1967, Antiwar March on the Pentagon. On April 29, 1972 she spoke as a representative of the Socialist Workers Party at a massive rally in San Francisco.

Andrew Pulley was expelled from High School in 1968, for participating in a protest of the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. Faced with a choice of jail or the army, he chose the army.

At Fort Jackson, South Carolina, Pulley organized the GI's United against the war in Vietnam. He was imprisoned for 60 days before a well-publicized defense action won his release and discharge from the army.

Students

Con't

elections is, of course, unknown. However, the Census Bureau points to the fact that in the 1968 Presidential election, only 33 percent of those 18-tp-20 who lived in states where they were eligible, said they voted, compared with 70 percent of those 25 and older.

Even with the large number of new young voters, the report notes, the median age of the electorate in November 1972 will be 43 years.

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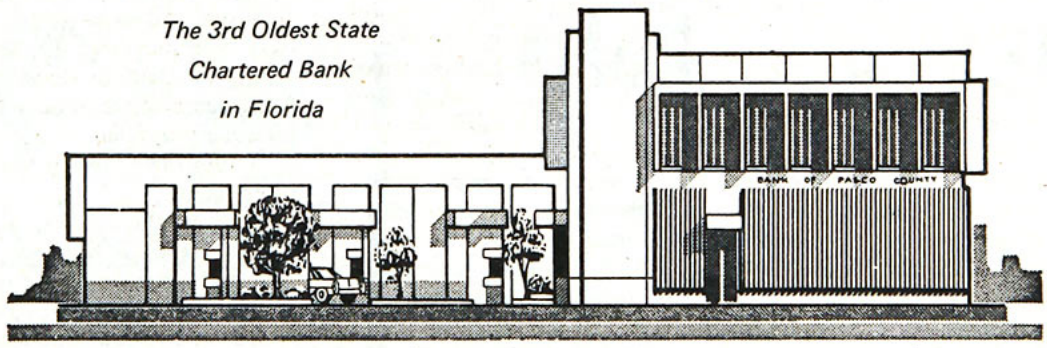

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We would like to thank the following people for assisting us in this special issue of the Lion: Adrian Bell, Bill Tuson, Pat Geho, Mary Ann Griffin, Barbara Peterson, Sister Maura, Coleen Duffy, Sister Particia, Sister Lucy, Ms. Rose Ferandez, Rik Mikvinill, Guillmo Cancio-Bello, and Angela Parmissani.